

SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

CAN A HEALTHY PERSON PROLONG HIS LIFE TO 200 YEARS?

The Theory of "Retarding Vital Consumption"—Franklin and the Flies—Work the Heart Does—Recent Experiment in the Partial Vegetarian System.

Among the various fantastic theories for prolonging life one of the most popular at the end of the eighteenth century was what was called "retarding vital consumption." Maudslayi fancied that a complete suspension of vital activity, a sort of Rip Van Winkle sleep, might be produced so as to check self-consumption. Bodies in this state could be laid away and then resuscitated after a lapse of two or three centuries. Benjamin Franklin even, while living in France, seems to have had faith in this. One day he received some bottles of wine from Virginia. In one of them—only one—were a few dead flies, which the great philosopher resolved to utilize in an experiment. The month was July, and the imported flies, which had been on a spree in Virginia, had fallen into the native wine and had been in this state shipped to France, where they were exposed to the heat of the French sun. Three hours passed, and the winged Virginians came to life after an apparent death of many weeks. At first a sort of convulsive movement seized them. They began then to use their legs, walked around awile, and seeming to be aware that they were in France immediately concluded to make their toilet by rubbing their eyes with their fore feet, using their hind legs to smooth out their wings. They then flew away to associate with Paris flies. Franklin wrote of the incident:

"Since by such a complete suspension of all internal as well as external consumption it is possible to produce a pause of life and at the same time to preserve the vital principle, might not such a process be employed in regard to man? I can imagine no greater pleasure than to cause myself to be immersed, along with a few good friends, in wine and to be again called back to life at the end of 50 or more years by the general solar rays of my native country, only that I may see what improvement the state has made and what changes time has brought with it."

It was once thought that people died from lack of what physicians called "the vital principle." It is a phrase that has a fine, vague, mysterious sound, but it really means little or nothing. Or, in other words, it is now conceded that death comes from disintegration, very gradual often, it is true, in all the bodily organs, brought about by the all important blood being blocked up by accretions which close the channels leading from the heart. Most magnificent and most wonderful muscle as the human heart is, it may get clogged in such a way by the earthly salts in the blood as to be unable to perform its regular functions. Then the life fluid cannot be kept in proper circulation. Allowing 69 or 70 pulsations of the heart—the usual average—every minute, one person has 100,000 heart beats in the space of one day. This means of course, that the heart and arteries are contracted with such power as to keep 50 or 60 pounds of blood in healthy movement. Really it is a wonder that one does not wear out long before he usually does. And it forces a new kind of admiration from the thinking man when he sees for the first time a human being who has lasted 100 or 145 years, and whose heart is still going on after all this enormous expenditure of force. The eyes, ears and stomach all have a rest, but the heart keeps on through waking hours as well as through sleep. Pauses between the beats are all the vacation it gets, which seems to be really no rest at all. When one does not dream, even the brain seems to sleep, or at least it gives peace and quiet.

Much has been written and talked about vegetarianism in relation to health and its effect on long life. It is not claimed, however, by its strict advocates that any of the great number of people who have lived to be 100 and over were vegetarians. In fact, most of these centenarians seem to have lived just like common folk who die at 40 or 50. If they had only taken care of themselves and kept their blood in good condition, there is no telling but 200 years may have been scored as easily as 100. Natural advantages being so great, as shown by what they did do, a vague sadness overcomes the social philosopher when he thinks of what they might have accomplished under more favorable conditions for the success of the experiment.

As to the admitted advantages of a partial vegetarian system of living, M. Francisque Sarcely, the famous French critic, has been trying it, and in a communication to one of the Parisian journals gives his experience. Since April, 1893, he has touched no meat. In August of the same year he reports that he is only a moderate vegetarian—that is, he only eschews meat and admits eggs, cheese, butter, milk and fish to his regimen. Contrary to the expectations of both himself and friends, he finds that he is in much more vigorous health and in

better working condition under the influence of his new menu than before. At first he naturally felt hungry an hour or two after eating, but after a fortnight the flesh craving passed away, and now he not only eats at the same hours as before, but consumes much less food. The advantages of the system are described by him as most remarkable. His mind is clearer, and he feels more disposed for work. He is no longer sleepy after meals, his brain is fresher, his limbs more elastic, and, more astonishing still, he can stand more fatigue. Formerly he felt the need of stimulants, and now he has done away with such things. He does not smoke, and he is endeavoring to diminish his coffee supply. Altogether he is enthusiastic. At first it is rather like self-denial, but one gets to like it in time.—Chicago Tribune.

The Ideal Young Woman.

Woman in all ages of the world, has been the fanciful ideal of poet and painter. She has been made a demon or an angel just to suit the taste of those who wrote about her, and not according to any real traits of character. But slightly changing the words of Burns, "A woman's a woman for a that." The ideal young woman of the nineteenth century is a practical being, though she has lost none of the graces which make her dainty and womanly. In these times when all the professions are open to her, when she can be as mannish as she pleases in dress and manners and ride—any way she wants to,—without being out of the fashion. I say the first duty of woman is womanliness. It isn't necessary that she should be very learned, but she should understand the philosophy of digestion and the poetry of clear coffee and light biscuits. Among her acquirements in natural science ought to be darning and patching, for like a picture in a frame, she never shows to such perfect advantage any where except in the home-light. Give her all of the fine arts she is capable of learning, but along with sculpture, music and painting teach her something of the beauty of plain sewing, and of cutting and fitting her own clothes. If I were given the commission to paint a picture of "The Ideal Young Woman," I'd paint her seated in a cosy corner and in her hand something to mend. I should bang her hair after the most approved fashion, and I'd put into her eyes a look of inquiry, as though she wanted to learn of the great outside world.

Beauty is the birthright of woman. She has a right to improve that talent which God has given and make it as many fold as possible. In this direction she uses gladly what natural attractions she possesses and seems no innocent art that adds to her personal charms. Her dress is always as good as her means will allow, in color modest, in make simple rather than brilliant or elaborate. She is always neat and presentable whether she comes from the parlor, the kitchen or the wash tub, and she always gives her friends the same royal welcome which shows them that she is really glad to see them, and that she is ashamed of no duty, however lowly. She is the jewel of her mother's heart, the light of her mother's eyes, the hope of her mother's years, the comfort of her father's life, the stay of her younger sister's steps, and the consolation of her brother's sorrows, the sympathetic companion of his sunshine or shadow, and God bless her, sometime she will be the joy and comfort and centre light of another home, a home of her own. In society she is not a leader, or if so she leads so tactfully that she seems to follow. Self-effacement is her chief accomplishment and her greatest genius is seeing the good in others. She talks well, and listens graciously to those who have no such conversational powers as herself. Where books are concerned she has read only the best, and history and fiction have shared her attention. In religion she is fervent, but not fanatical. In charity she is generous and noble, but practical rather than over lavish. Her charity extends to her words and manners and she gives good words and smiles without stint after giving all the money her purse can afford. In public she is never ostentatious, but retiring, self-possessed and modest, self-stopped and low-voiced the paths of privilege are all before her, the temples of fame and the gates of heaven are open to her that she may enter forth in her sweet womanly way.—FANNIE HOISON in *Word and Works*.

THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.
The Towboat Comet Burned to the Water's Edge.
CINCINNATI, September 24.—The towboat Comet, belonging to the Comet Towboat company, was mysteriously fired at her mooring at 4 a. m., and was burned to the water's edge. Only a watchman was on board and he escaped. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$5,000.

Smith and Gardner Matched to Fight.
CHICAGO, September 25.—Solly Smith and Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," have been matched to fight to a finish at 118 pounds for \$500 a side and the largest purse offered. The New Orleans clubs will be asked to bid for the fight.

Immigration to the United States.

Under Mr. Worthington C. Ford as its chief the Bureau of Statistics is doing the most interesting and important work of its history. With the July report of imports and exports is presented a graphic table of immigration for the last ten years.

In that time Germany has been easily first. From no other country have nearly so many immigrants come except once, in 1888, when 103,692 persons came from England, Scotland and Wales. In that year 109,717 German immigrants landed in this country. In the next year the immigration was as follows:

Germany	99,538
England, &c.	87,992

The sources of our new foreign population change from time to time. There was a well-known period beginning before the middle of the century, and following the great famine, when the bulk of the immigration was from Ireland. That period has long since passed and not only is the Irish immigration exceeded by the German but also by that of a number of other countries. In 1885, 1886 and 1887 it was exceeded by the immigration from England, Scotland and Wales. In 1888 it was less than that from Denmark, Sweden and Norway. In 1891 it was exceeded also by that of Russia and Poland and Italy. In the fiscal year 1894 these countries were all ahead of Ireland except the Scandinavians, whose immigrants numbered about 900 fewer than the Irish immigrants.

It is interesting to note that the Irish and the Germans come here for homes and bring their families with them. In 1893 the Irish women immigrants outnumbered the men by about 1,500, indicating that domestic service in this country has more attractions to the peasant girls than day labor has for unmarried Irishmen. Of the 95,361 Germans who came to this country in that year 54,394 were men and 41,967 were women—a large proportion. It is clear that the Italians, Hungarians and Bohemians come here for the purpose of making as much as possible by their labor and then returning to their native countries. The immigration from these last and the other countries was divided between the sexes as follows:

	Men.	Women.
Hungary and Bohemia	29,059	8,540
Other Austria	21,183	9,401
Italy	57,757	15,129
Russia and Poland	35,964	21,528
Scandinavia	36,549	26,386
England, &c.	35,732	24,121

Assuming that the immigration of women indicates a permanent movement and that those who come here with their families intend to abide in the country and to become American citizens, the people of the different countries may be arranged as to their permanence in the following order: 1, Ireland; 2, Germany; 3, Scandinavia; 4, England, Scotland and Wales; 5, Russia and Poland; 6, Austria, including Hungary and Bohemia; 7, Italy. In other words the people whom we consider least desirable and most dangerous to our institutions are evidently least inclined to make their homes in this country and become permanent additions to our population.

As is well known, immigration was much lighter in 1894 than it had been in any previous year for a long time. In 1891 it was 560,319; in 1892, 623,084; in 1893, 502,917; in 1894 it was only 311,404. The falling off was by far the greatest in the Slav immigration. The decrease in the number arriving from Russia and Poland alone was from 117,692 in 1892 to 39,124.—N. Y. World.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trilling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles, carefully taken, will bring you back to your first vigor. It's the best and it's pleasant to take.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine. It has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two stamps, we will send you our Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book-free.

BROWN & COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by B. F. Foley and The Union Drug Co.

Fresh lot at Pharmacy and Cologne just received at the UNION DRUG CO.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Those who attended the State Democratic Convention in Columbia on the 19th say that it was a very harmonious meeting with the exception of the minority report on platforms. The Committee on platforms reported the following, which was adopted, to-wit:

- PLATFORM.**
1. The representatives of the Democratic party of South Carolina in convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by Madison, Jackson and Calhoun, and their successors in Democratic leadership.
 2. We reaffirm our allegiance to the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Chicago in June, 1892.
 3. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and insist upon its immediate enactment without waiting for international agreement. We insist upon the protection of our uneducated laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency.
 4. We reaffirm our allegiance and adherence to and advocacy of the principles set forth in our State Democratic platform adopted in 1900 and 1902.
 5. Recognizing the great evils of intemperance and the curse of barrooms and their corrupting influences, we heartily endorse the dispensary law as the happiest and best solution of the vexed whiskey problem and we call upon the Christian men and women of the State to see that the law is fairly tested and to assist in its enforcement.
 6. We urge upon all good Democrats to vote for the calling of a Constitutional convention at the general election in November.
 7. We endorse the present Democratic administration of our State as wise, prudent and just and fully exemplifying our motto of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The platform reported by Mr. FitzSimmons, as a minority report, and read by Col. Duncan read as follows:

1. Resolved, That, we as representatives of the Democratic party of the State of South Carolina, do hereby renew and declare our unwavering allegiance to the principles of Democracy as set forth in the platform adopted at Chicago by the National Democratic convention of 1892.
 2. Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no one is a Democratic candidate to represent us as Democrats who do not in full accord with the principles and platform of the National Democracy, nor one who advocates the principles of the Populist party or seeks to force the demands of the Ocala platform upon Democrats as the test of political principles or action.
 3. Resolved, That, we condemn as undemocratic and subversive of the principles of the party the platform adopted and promulgated by the Reform Democratic convention at Columbia, 16th August, 1894.
- W. Huger FitzSimmons.

The Constitution of the Democratic party was amended so as to allow a direct primary. There were some other minor changes. We would like to be able to print the whole constitution as amended but it embraces two columns and we have not the room. It is substantially like the old one with the exceptions above indicated. On the question of nominations there were some differences and some speeches and some talking. Some wanted to vote by ballot and others were in favor of the old method of voting. The latter prevailed. Mr. R. Q. Gunter placed the name of Jno. Gary Evans before the house as nominee for Governor. He was nominated by acclamation with a goal deal of enthusiasm. The vote for secretary of State resulted in the following: L. R. Hill 30, Jno. R. Harrison 93, and D. H. Tompkins 179. Mr. Tompkins was accordingly declared the nominee. For Comptroller Mr. James Norton was nominated, he having received 176 votes, while Mr. A. W. Jones, his only competitor received only 126.

The nominations for Adjutant General were Gen. Richbourg, of Richland, Dr. J. P. Mims, of Colleton, Col. J. Gary Watts, of Laurens, and Col. Brailsford, of Clarendon. The first vote resulted as follows: Richbourg 55, Brailsford 25, Watts 148, and Mims 81. There were two numbers of aul changes made in the vote. Watts finally succeeded in getting 153 which was a majority of 1. He was accordingly declared nominee. For Superintendent of Education Mayfield received 207, Keit 85 and Whitman 10. Mayfield was declared the nominee.

There was a good deal of confusion when the vote for R. R. Commissioner was being taken. The following is taken from the Register:

The following were the nominees for Railroad Commissioner: J. A. Sligh of Newberry, H. R. Thomas of Sumter, W. D. Evans of Marlboro, W. H. Yeldell of Edgefield, J. C. Wilborn of York, J. W. Gray of Greenville, Jasper Miller of Richland, J. H. Koon of Lexington.

The ballot resulted as follows: This is the vote as tabulated by the Register reporter. The secretaries were never given a chance to run up the totals.

A CONFUSING SCENE.

It was seen that the vote between Yeldell and Thomas was going to be close and there was a rush of delegates to change their votes. The chairman had to tell them to sit down and wait until called on. The changes were all from the weaker candidates to Thomas or Yeldell.

Sligh, 129; Thomas, 163; Evans, 196; Yeldell, 164; Wilborn, 195; Gray, 39; Miller, 21; Koon 99.

A great deal of confusion resulted over the changes and there was a crowd of excited men in the middle aisle struggling to obtain recognition.

Nobody seemed to know exactly how the matter stood and a delegate asked the chairman if there could not be considered the slick work in all the changes. Even the secretaries did not know what they were doing and got badly mixed up. It was a confusing scene. Nobody could tell but that the men who were nominated on the first ballot would be beaten by the changes. Nobody seemed to have been strong on him to propose a remedy for the "rucus," and it went on that way.

There were yells of "Count the vote" and all sorts of expressions.

Mr. Duncan made an appeal to have the wrangling stopped and one delegate moved to throw the former vote to the winds and take a new one. The tellers finally announced that the vote for Yeldell and Thomas stood: Thomas, 193; Yeldell, 173.

The changes for the others were made, Evans got over 200 votes.

A motion was made that the three men who received the highest number of votes be declared the nominees. This motion was not necessary and the chairman declared Evans, Wilborn and Thomas the nominees.

To further clinch the affair the election

was made unanimous.

Just after the Convention had made its last nomination John Gary Evans was escorted in and presented to the convention. He made a good speech in defense of South Carolina Democracy. He was followed by Dr. Bates, Mr. Norton and the other nominees, some making short speeches and some simply thanking the convention for its endorsement. A committee was sent out for Gov. Tillman, but he had gone to his home.

While the Committee was out a resolution was passed endorsing Gov. Tillman for the U. S. Senate.

At 12:20 o'clock the convention adjourned.

Where the Nickel Comes From.

In the Copper Cliff mine, near Sudbury, Canada, it is said more nickel is being produced than the entire market of the world calls for at current prices. A little branch off the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, four miles in length, leads out to the mine, which opens into the face of a crack of the brown, oxidized Laurentian rock, characteristic of this region. The miners are now at work at a depth of about 300 feet below the surface. As fast as the nickel and copper bearing rock is hoisted out, it is broken up and piled upon long beds, or racks, of pine wood, to be calcined or roasted, for the purpose of driving out the sulphur which it contains. The roasting process is of the nature of lime kilning or charcoal burning. Each great bed of ore requires from one to two months to roast. When roasted the rock goes to the principal smelter, a powerful blast furnace "jacketed" in mining phrase—with running water, to enable it to sustain the great heat requisite to reduce the crude, obdurate mineral to fluidity.

The dross of the molten mass is first allowed to flow off, and afterward the nearly pure nickel and copper, blended together in an alloy called the "mat," or matte, is drawn off at the base of the furnace into the barrow pots and wheeled away, still liquid and fiery hot, to cool in the yard of the smelter. The mat contains about 70 per cent. of nickel, the remaining 30 per cent. being mainly copper. When cold, the conical pot loaves of mat can easily be cracked in pieces by means of heavy hammers. The fragments are then packed in barrels and shipped to Swansea, in Wales, and to Germany, where the two constituent metals are separated and refined by various processes, which are very jealously guarded by the manufacturers.

So jealously is the secret kept that no one in America has yet been able to imitate the process, although one young metallurgist spent three years in Swansea as a common laborer in the factories in order to obtain it. At present there are produced daily at the Copper Cliff mine about ninety pot loaves of mat, each weighing near 450 pounds, an output which yields an aggregate of more than 4,000 tons of nickel a year.—Manufacturing Journal.

Rainfall on the Plains.

Professor Frank H. Snow, of the Kansas State university, said several years ago: "But the fact that thousands of new comers, from ignorance of the climate, have attempted to introduce ordinary agricultural operations upon the so-called plains, and have disastrously failed in the attempt, has placed an undesired stigma upon the good name of Kansas in many far distant communities, and has undoubtedly somewhat retarded immigration during the past few years. It is time for the general recognition of the fact that, except in exceedingly limited areas where irrigation is possible, the western third of Kansas is beyond the limit of successful agriculture."

The severe seasons of drought which have occurred since the above conservative statement was written show the whole truth of the matter to be that the westward advancing line of settlement is by no means an isohyetal one, but that it is merely a line representing in a way the overflow of the population of our eastern states. It needs but a slight acquaintance among the old settlers in central Kansas to know that they fear nowadays excessively dry weather as much as they did twenty-five years ago. The people who live farther west are losing faith in the idea of an increased rainfall, as is evidenced by the fact that over two hundred linear miles of main canals have lately been constructed for irrigation purposes nearly as far east as Kinsley, in the Arkansas valley of Western Kansas. In the Platte valley, in Nebraska, large irrigating systems are at present being projected.—Stuart O. Henry in *Popular Science Monthly*.

A Prescription for Fat.

Dr. Mendelson furnished the following dietary table, which is warranted to reduce flesh:

Breakfast.—One cup (6 ounces) tea or coffee, with milk and sugar. Bread, 2½ ounces (2 to 3 slices). Butter, ¼ ounce. One egg or 14 ounces meat.

Dinner.—Meat or fish, 7 ounces. Green vegetables, 2 ounces (spinach, cabbage, string beans, asparagus, tomatoes, beet tops, etc.). Farinaceous dishes, 3½ ounces (potatoes, rice, hominy, macaroni, etc.), or these may be omitted and a corresponding amount of green vegetables substituted. Salad, with plain dressing, 1 ounce. Fruit, 3½ ounces. Water, sparingly.

Supper or Lunch.—Two eggs, or lean meat, 5 ounces. Salad (radishes, pickles, etc.), ¼ ounce. Bread, ¼ ounce (1 slice). Fruit, 3½ ounces. Or fruit may be omitted and bread (2 ounces) substituted. Fluids (tea, coffee, etc.), 8 ounces.

No beer, ale, cider, champagne, sweet wines or spirits. Claret and hock in great moderation. Milk, except as an addition to tea or coffee, only occasionally. Eat no rich gravies, and nothing fried.—New York Times.

Filling the Typewriter.

Tommy—What is that thing in the window, mamma?

Mamma—That is a typewriter, Tommy.

Tommy—Where does the champagne go to?

Mamma—Why, what are you thinking of, Tommy? No one puts champagne in it.

Tommy—Oh, yes, they do. Papa told Mr. Goit last night that it often cost him \$10 to fill his typewriter with champagne. So, now.

Mamma—I will ask your papa about that, Tommy.—St. Paul Globe.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE UNION TIMES; it is all home-printed, the latest news, and only \$1.50 a year.

MASTER'S SALES.

FOR OCTOBER, 1894.

The State of South Carolina.
COUNTY OF UNION.
In the Court of Common Pleas.

Wm. A. Nicholson, Plaintiff,
vs.
A. D. Sweat and J. W. Sweat, Defendants.

IN obedience to an order made in the above stated case by His Honor Judge R. C. Watts, I will sell at Union Courthouse, on Saturday, 1st. October 1894, during the legal hours of sale, the following described lands to-wit:

All that parcel or lot of land situated in Union County; State aforesaid containing one hundred and forty-three acres, more or less, bounded by lands of T. N. Kelly, Isaac Knox, East by Zack Johnson, being the tract purchased by Elizabeth T. Sweat from James Eaves.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half cash, balance in one year, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond of the purchaser and Mortgage of the premises.

C. H. PEAKE,
Master for Union County.
Master's Office, Sep. 14, 1894.
Sep. 15 37 3r.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOR OCTOBER, 1894.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, I will sell before the Court House door, in the town of Union, on Monday the first day of October next, during the legal hours of Sheriff's Sales, the following described property to-wit:

All the interest that James G. Love owns in the mineral in one tract of land situated, lying and being in Union County, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less, bounded on the north by the Kennedy lower tract, on the east by the River, on the south by other lands of James G. Love, on the west by the Flint Hill tract. Leveled on and to be sold as the property of James G. Love at the suit of Rion and McKissick Plaintiff against James G. Love Defendant.

J. G. LONG,
S. U. C.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 10th 1894.
Sept. 14-37-3r.

HEAVY FANCY GROCERIES.

FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE, BACON LARD, AND SALT.

Best Banquet Hams.

KEROSENE OIL, MACHINE OIL, ETC.

BAGGING AND TIES. FULL STOCK OF PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

PLANTATION HARDWARE.

Fresh supplies of everything in the Grocery line always on hand at rock bottom prices, at

W. H. SARTOR'S.
— ON THE CORNER —
Sep. 14 37 Dec. 1.

OUR OFFICE

has been overhauled and enlarged.

We are now prepared to do

JOB WORK

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES AND BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO

THE UNION TIMES CO.

"NICE STOCK AND FINE WORK" THAT IS THE VERDICT OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

MONUMENTS. TOMBSTONES. IRON RAILING.

Best of stock and fine work at LESS COST than any competing house in the South.

GEORGE GEDDES,
— UNION MARBLE WORKS —

FANT BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

A LARGE STOCK OF

MEAL, FLOUR, BACON, SALT, AND OTHER GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Peerless Magnolia Hams,

AND BEST 100 PER CENT FLOUR. SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, — AND — FANCY GROCERIES. BAGGING, TIES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT AN ENGINE — YOU WANT THE BEST, THEN BUY A



TOZER.

And you will have the best engine built. I manufacture three styles, PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE, AND STATIONARY.

The TOZER has stood the test for years and never failed to give satisfaction.

They use about 1½ fuel and water of 60 lbs. makes. Steam is easily raised in from 20 to 30 minutes. Full line always in stock. Write for prices.

— REPAIR WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED —

JNO. A. WILLIS,
Columbia, S. C.

Aug. 17 37 Dec. 1.

BUY BEST MATERIAL TO YOUR ADVANTAGE

FROM

FLEMING CEMENT & BRICK COMPANY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL MASONS' SUPPLIES.

276 EAST BAY, Charleston, S. C.

LIME, PLASTER, ROSENDALE, ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT, ALL IZES TERRA COTTA PIPE, FIRE BRICK AND CLAY, HAIR, BRICK, TILES, ETC.

MIXED LOTS. CAR LOAD LOTS.

Agent for the Celebrated Rock Wall Plaster.

LARGEST DEPOT IN THE SOUTH. WAREHOUSE ON R. R. TRACK. — WRITE FOR PRICES —

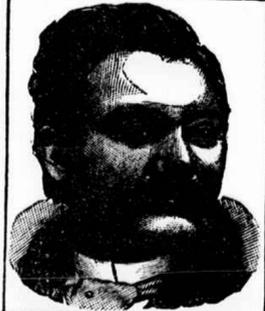
BUILDING BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Sept. 7 37 Dec. 1.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. K. SMITH'S DENTAL ROOMS — OVER — A. H. FOSTER & CO'S STORE COCAINE USED IN EXTRACTING TEETH

Jan. 5-1-ly.



Tired, Weak, Nervous, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Myles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Myles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit."

It Cures.

Dr. Myles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. Address orders to Dr. Myles, 16 bottles for \$5, or five bottles for \$2.50. I would receive of price by the Dr. Myles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

For sale by B. F. Foley, Druggist.